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Title of Invention: METHOD, GATEWAY SYSTEM AND
ARRANGEMENT IN A COMMUNICATION
NETWORK

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CLAIM OF PRIORITY UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 119

Under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 119 Applicants hereby claim the priority of European patent application No. 00850070.4 as filed on April 20, 2000, which is identified in the declaration of the above-identified application. A certified copy of the priority document is filed herewith.

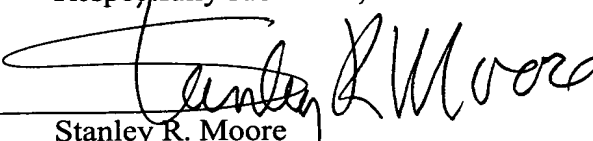
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PATENT

DOCKET NO.
45687-00055

Applicants believe that no further information or documentation in support of its
priority claim will be required.

Respectfully submitted,


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Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

00850070.4

Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts;
Im Auftrag

For the President of the European Patent Office

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**Blatt 2 der Bescheinigung
Sheet 2 of the certificate
Page 2 de l'attestation**

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Method, gateway system and arrangement in a communication network

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METHOD, GATEWAY SYSTEM AND ARRANGEMENT IN A COMMUNICATION NETWORK

5 FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a gateway system, a method and an arrangement in a digital conversational multimedia communication system in Internet Protocol (IP) environments. More specifically it relates to networked application infrastructure services.

10

DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART

In existing communication models, the network centric approach is the dominant one. The network centric approach traditionally implies that services are provided by the network in a monolithic fashion, and the one who owns the network owns the services. The implication is that the terminal and the end system are restricted to use the services offered basically by one or a few operators, and as such mainly on subscription basis. The system service is typically a bundling of a set of supporting network services, you get everything or nothing. The bundling is typically done in the switching systems e.g. local exchanges, Mobile Switching Centre (MSC), etc. There is no or little freedom to choose the best available service provider for these supporting network services on a call by call or session by session basis. For example, a subscriber to a telephony service is more or less restricted of his phone service provider to use any gatewaying services to other networks, transcoder services, bridging services for conferences etc.

A Gateway is a network node in a communications network, equipped for interfacing with another network that uses different protocols. The gateways mentioned here interconnect higher layers than the link and network (IP) layer. It usually supports address mapping and may also provide transformation of the data between the networks to support end to end application connectivity.

In a deregulated market, a multitude of service providers of all sorts of services, not only the "obvious ones" are expected to be available on the market. This requires that the monolithic services of today are broken apart into their
5 constituent parts and then made available as separate services.

There are ways to control media gateways today, but these mechanisms rely on a master-slave relationship, i.e. he who wishes to make use of the media gateways must also be the actual owner of the resources. Ownership is defined as a
10 configuration issue, and is not done on a call to call basis. One such mechanism is the megaco protocol, draft-retf-megaco-protocol-07.txt, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)/H.248 of International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T).

15 Examples of such network-supported services are:

- Transcoder services, for e.g. speech, audio, and video.
- Conference units and audio/video media mixers.
- Security proxies e.g. trusted security proxies for encryption and decryption.
- Other application layer gateway services.

20 Note that the service processes a media stream that is not necessarily finite in time or size, but it really applies to a stream. Compare the difference to sending a file to a server to perform a file conversion. Also real-time characteristics are generally required by the media processing function. A typical characteristic of a stream is that the receiver starts viewing or listening to it before the sender has ceased to
25 transmit.

Therefore, what is further needed is a way of making these services unbundled so that they may be accessible by anybody as well as provided by anybody as separate services.

30

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to multimedia communication between end systems in IP environments.

5 More particularly it relates to that all services concerning processing of media streams are bundled. When you get a subscription from one service provider, you are more or less forced to use the services of that provider. The service in question typically only provides services to subscribers of that service provider.

10 Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to unravel the above-mentioned problem.

Particularly it is an object to unbundle the services to be considered as separate services.

15

The solution, according to the invention is a communications system in which the service is publicly available by any end system via a published Uniform Resource Identifier (URI).

20

A method for processing a media stream, sent from a first entity, over an IP network to a second entity, by means of a gateway system that offers a media stream processing service, according to a first aspect of the invention, includes the steps of:

- 25 making the URI known to potential service users;
addressing the gateway system for the purpose of configuration and activation, by means of the known URI;
configuring the service on a call by call basis;
activating the service;
- 30 processing the media stream.

A method according to this first aspect of the invention is hereby characterised by what are the features of claim 1.

According to a second aspect, the invention can be implemented by software code segments and e.g. be stored in any of the relevant entities of a communication system, such as an end system or terminal, a gateway controller, a gateway etc. The
5 computer program product is directly loadable into the internal memory of a digital computer within said entities and includes the software code portions for performing the steps of the method according to the invention, when said program is run on a computer. A computer program product according to this second aspect of the invention is hereby characterised by what are the features of
10 claim 10.

According to a third aspect of the invention the computer program product is stored on a computer usable medium, comprising readable program for causing a computer, within an entity in the communications system according the invention,
15 to control an execution of the steps of the method according to the invention. A computer program product according to this third aspect of the invention is hereby characterised by what are the features of claim 11.

A communications system for conversational multimedia communications
20 according to a fourth aspect of the invention includes a first entity, a second entity and a service providing gateway system all being connected to an IP network within the communications system.

The gateway system has means for processing a media stream that is sent from the first entity via the IP network to the second entity. The gateway system is made
25 known to any potential service user, including first entity, via a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI).

A communications system according to this fourth aspect of the invention is hereby characterised by what are the features of claim 12.

30 A gateway system according to a fifth aspect of the invention is connected to an IP network. The gateway system offers a service of processing a media stream sent between end systems connected to the IP network. The gateway system includes a

gateway that has means for processing the media stream sent from a first end system via the IP network to a second end system. The gateway system further includes a gateway controller that manages the gateway. The gateway controller has a URI. The gateway system is made known to any potential service user, via a
5 Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of the gateway controller. The gateway system has means for being configured by any end system.

A communications system according to this fifth aspect of the invention is hereby characterised by what are the features of claim 19.

10 An advantage of the present invention is freedom of choice for all types of services.

Another advantage of the present invention is that a full end-system choice of service is possible without being a subscriber to a particular service provider.

15

Another advantage of the invention is that it makes it possible for any end system to access the service.

Another advantage of the present invention is that more services become available
20 to choose between and the probability to find a suitable service for a specific call or session is increased. The end-user can also choose a service that costs as much as he is willing to pay.

Yet another advantage is that service providers may select the best of service
25 systems from suppliers that suit their individual needs. They are hence not limited to monolithic or bundled systems from a few suppliers.

Further scope of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that
30 the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various

changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5

Figure 1 shows a schematic block diagram of the communications system according to the invention.

Figure 2 shows a schematic block diagram of a gateway system according to the invention.

10 Figure 3 shows a flowchart of the method according to the invention.

Figure 4 shows a schematic block diagram of a scenario according to the present invention.

15

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The invention relates to conversational multimedia communications including a media stream. The media stream here is defined as a stream of information that is continuously transferred and is not necessarily finite in time or size. A stream is characterised by that the receiver is processing and interpreting the information before the sender has ceased sending it. Example of a media stream is real time information, voice, music, video conference, etc. Example of not being a media stream is sending a file to a server for conversion, down loading of a video film from a server on Internet and after the download look at the film, etc.

Figure 1 shows a communications system 101 according to the invention. The communications system 101 includes a first entity A and a second entity B, the first entity A being a mobile terminal and the second entity being an end system or end user serving terminals. Both entities being involved in the same session. The first entity A and the second entity B have both a respectively digital computer, each computer having an internal memory for storing a computer program, not

shown in the figure. The session in this fictitious example has two media components, C1 and C2, e.g. voice and video that are to be transferred from the second entity B, over an IP network 102 to the first entity A, within the communications system 101. In the session establishment 103, the first entity A and the second entity B have negotiated specific formats for the voice and video streams, e.g. Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) voice and Motion Pictures Expert Group 2 (MPEG2) video. In this example the second entity B can only support MPEG2 video C1, whereas the first entity A is a mobile terminal that has a small screen and can only handle H.261 video. H.261 is a video codec standard protocol for audio-visual services at rates of px64kbit/s. Nevertheless the first entity A has agreed to letting the second entity B transmit the video in the MPEG2 format. To handle this, a transcoding service is required that transcodes MPEG2 to H.261 video. The voice stream C2 which is typically bi-directional is in this example left unmodified end to end between the second entity B and the first entity A that is depicted in Figure 1. The A to B session invitation and negotiation 103 may for example be done using standard Session Initiation Protocol/Session Description Protocol (SIP/SDP) procedures. SIP is an application layer protocol for creating, modifying and terminating sessions with one or more participants. These sessions include Internet multimedia conferences, Internet telephony calls and multimedia distribution. SDP is a protocol intended for describing multimedia sessions for the purpose of session announcements, session invitation, negotiation and other forms of multimedia session control. The communications system 101 also includes a gateway system S offering the service of processing a media stream C1 which in this example implies transcoding of MPEG2 to H.261 video.

The gateway system S will now be described in more detail supported by the block diagram showed in Figure 2. The gateway system, which is referred to as 201 in figure 2, comprises a gateway controller 202 and a gateway 203. These two entities can be co-located in the same node or be two separate nodes, each separately connected to the IP network.. They are both connected to the IP network (see 102 in Figure 1) and each typically has an IP address. The gateway system 201 is available for external control through the gateway controller 202. The gateway

controller 202 is publicly available via its published Universe Resource Identifier (URI) e.g. service@domain. The URI can e.g. be published on a homepage on the Internet. The gateway has means 204 for processing the media stream C1, i.e. in this example transcode MPEG2 C1 to H.261 C1' video. The gateway controller
5 202 manages the gateway 203. The communication 205 between the gateway controller 202 and the gateway 203 may e.g. be according to IETF megacop/ITU-T H.248. (megacop = Media Gateway Control Protocol = H.248). The gateway 203 and the gateway controller 202 each has a digital computer having an internal memory for storing a computer program 207.

10 The first entity A separately, i.e. outside the A to B session 103, invokes 104 a separate transcoding service by the gateway system S that transcodes MPEG2 to H.261 video. This is shown in **Figure 1**.

This example will show a unidirectional flow, but a bi-directional flow is also
15 possible.

The first step is to configure the service. That is done with one or more service requests sent in a control protocol 206 from the first entity A to the gateway controller 202. The control protocol may be based on SIP or SDP. It is also
20 possible to send the service request in the same message exchange as the A to B session invitation. The gateway controller 202 is addressed using a URI in the form service@host e.g. transcoder@services.operator.com in the request. In the case a control protocol 206 being based on SIP and SDP, the URI would be used in the SIP Uniform Resource Locator (URL) according to known practice in the
25 format sip:service@host. The service request typically contains information about type of service, e.g. transcoding from MPEG2 to H.261. The service request(s) also contains information about the address to which the stream should be sent, e.g. IP address and port number of first entity A and other necessary address information pertaining to the entities A and B and the associated media stream.

30

One or more responses 206 to the service request(s) including the necessary address information, pertaining to the gateway system S and gateway 203, of

relevance to the associated media stream may be exchanged. This includes the address information about the inlet to the gateway 203 in the form of an IP address and a port number.

At this stage the service is configured. The response(s) typically also indicate the
5 result of the configuration requests, such as success or failure.

The next step is the actual activation of the service. This is indicated by the service activation request of 206.

10 It is fully possible that the service configuration and service activation may be bundled in one and the same request. It is also fully possible that configuration is done in parts using steps of several requests and responses.

The second entity B starts transmitting the media stream C1. The video stream C1,
15 in MPEG2 format, is transferred over the IP network 102, through the assigned port of the gateway 203 and is processed by the means for processing i.e. the transcoder from MPEG2 to H.261 video. The media stream C1' in H.261 video format is then transferred, over the IP network 102, to the assigned port of the first entity A. The voice stream C2 is transferred unmodified over the IP network
20 between the entities.

Figure 3 shows a flowchart of a possible scenario of processing a media stream transferred from a first end system via a gateway system to a second end system
25 within a communications system.

The method includes the following steps:

301. The URI of the gateway system is made known for possible service users.
- 30 302. An end system shall make a call to another end system. For this specific call the end system wishes to use a service provided by the gateway system for processing a media stream to be transferred. The gateway system is

addresses for the purpose of configuration and activation, by means of the known URI.

303. The end system configures the service for the specific call
304. and activates the service.
5 305. Then the transmitting side sends its media stream, which is processed in the gateway system on the way to the receiving side.

The method is implemented by means of a computer program product comprising
10 the software code portions for performing the steps of the method. The computer program product is run on a computer stored in a digital computer within the end system and in the gateway system.

The computer program is loaded directly or from a computer usable medium, such as floppy-disc, CD, Internet etc.

15

The method above can also be performed in another possible scenario shown in **Figure 4**. In this scenario, the end system A requires to process a media stream C. A sends the media stream C over the Internet 401 to a gateway system S in which
20 the media stream is processed and forwarded to A.

An example of this is if the end system A may be listening to a radio broadcast that it wishes to record parts of. Which part to record is not known beforehand. The end system A prefers to store the recorded format of MPEG1, layer 3 (MP3) due to internal memory limitations, whereas the radio broadcast is available in 44,1
25 kHz Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) in stereo. The end system A then continuously sends the 44,1 kHz PCM stream C to the service system S, which in this case constitutes an MP3 compressor system. The service system S returns MP3 in streamed format C' to the end system A. A may then record selected parts in MP3 format as A listens to the radio broadcast.

30

CLAIMS

1. A method for processing a media stream (C1), sent from a second end system (B) over an IP network, via a gateway system (S), over the IP network (102) to
5 a first end system (A), by means of the gateway system (S) offering a media stream processing service, the gateway system (S) having a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), the method comprising the steps of:
 - *making* the URI known to any potential service user, including the first end system (A);
 - 10 – *addressing* the gateway system (S) for the purpose of configuration and activation, by means of the known URI;
 - *configuring* the service on a call by call basis;
 - *activating* the service;
 - *processing* the media stream (C1).
- 15 2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first end system is the same as the second end system.
3. The method according to any of the claims 1-2, wherein the step of
20 configuring the service is performed by sending a service request message from the first entity (A) to the gateway system (S).
4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the service request message comprises information about a type of service required.
- 25 5. The method according to claim 3, wherein the service request message includes information about the address to which the stream should be sent.
6. The method according to any of the claims 1-2, wherein the step of
30 configuring the service is performed by sending a response message to the service request, from the gateway system (S) to the first entity (A).

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the response message includes address information of the inlet to the gateway (203).
- 5 8. The method according to any of the claims 1-7, wherein the step of activating the service is performed by sending a service activation request message from the first entity (A) to the gateway system (S).
9. The method according to any of the claims 1-2, wherein the step of
10 configuration and the step of activation is carried in the same request message.
10. A computer program product directly loadable into the internal memory of a digital computer within an end system or terminal, gateway or gateway system in a multimedia communication system, comprising the software code portions
15 for performing the steps of any of the claims 1-9, when said product is run on a computer.
11. A computer program product stored on a computer usable medium, comprising readable program for causing a computer, within an end system or
20 terminal, gateway or gateway system in a multimedia communication system, to control an execution of the steps of any of the claims 1-9.
12. Communications system (101) for conversational multimedia communications including a first entity (A), a second entity (B) and a service providing gateway
25 system (S) all being connected to an IP network (102) within the communications system (101), the gateway system (S) having means for processing a media stream (C1), sent from the first entity (A) via the IP network (102) to the second entity (B) characterised in that the gateway system is known to any potential service user, including first entity (A), via a
30 known Uniform Resource Identifier (URI).

13. The communications system (101) according to claim 12 **characterised** by the first entity (A) having means for configuring the service.
14. The communications system (101) according to claim 13 **characterised** by the first entity (A) having means for performing the configuration by sending a service request message to the gateway system (S).
15. The communications system (101) according to claim 12 **characterised** by the gateway system (S) having means for sending a response message to the first entity (A)
16. The communications system (101) according to any of the claims 12-15 **characterised** by the first entity having means for activating the service.
17. The communications system (101) according to claim 16 **characterised** by the first entity (A) having means for sending an activating request message to the gateway system (S).
18. The communications system (101) according to any of the claims 12-17 **characterised** by the gateway system (S) having means for processing the media stream.
19. Gateway system (201) connected to an IP network, the gateway system (201) offering a service of processing a media stream (C1) sent between end systems connected to the IP network, the gateway system (201) including a gateway (203) having means (204) for processing the media stream (C1) sent from a first end system via the IP network, the gateway system (201) further including a gateway controller (202) managing the gateway (203) and having a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) **characterised** in that the gateway system (201) is known to any potential service user, including the first end system, via the URI of the gateway controller (202) and the gateway system (201) further has means for being configured by any of the potential service users.

20. Gateway system (201) according claim 19 **characterised** by the gateway controller (202) having means for performing the configuration by receiving a service request from the end system.

5

21. Gateway system (201) according claim 19 **characterised** by the gateway controller (202) having means for performing the configuration by sending a response message to the end system.

10 22. Gateway system (201) according claim 19 **characterised** by having means for activating the service.

15 23. Gateway system (201) according claim 22 **characterised** by the gateway controller (202) having means for performing the activation of the service by receiving a service activation request from the end system.

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to multimedia communication between end systems
5 in IP environments and more particularly it relates to the problem that all services
concerning processing of media streams are bundled.

The solution, according to the invention is a communications system in which a
service is publicly available by any end system via a published Uniform Resource
Identifier (URI),

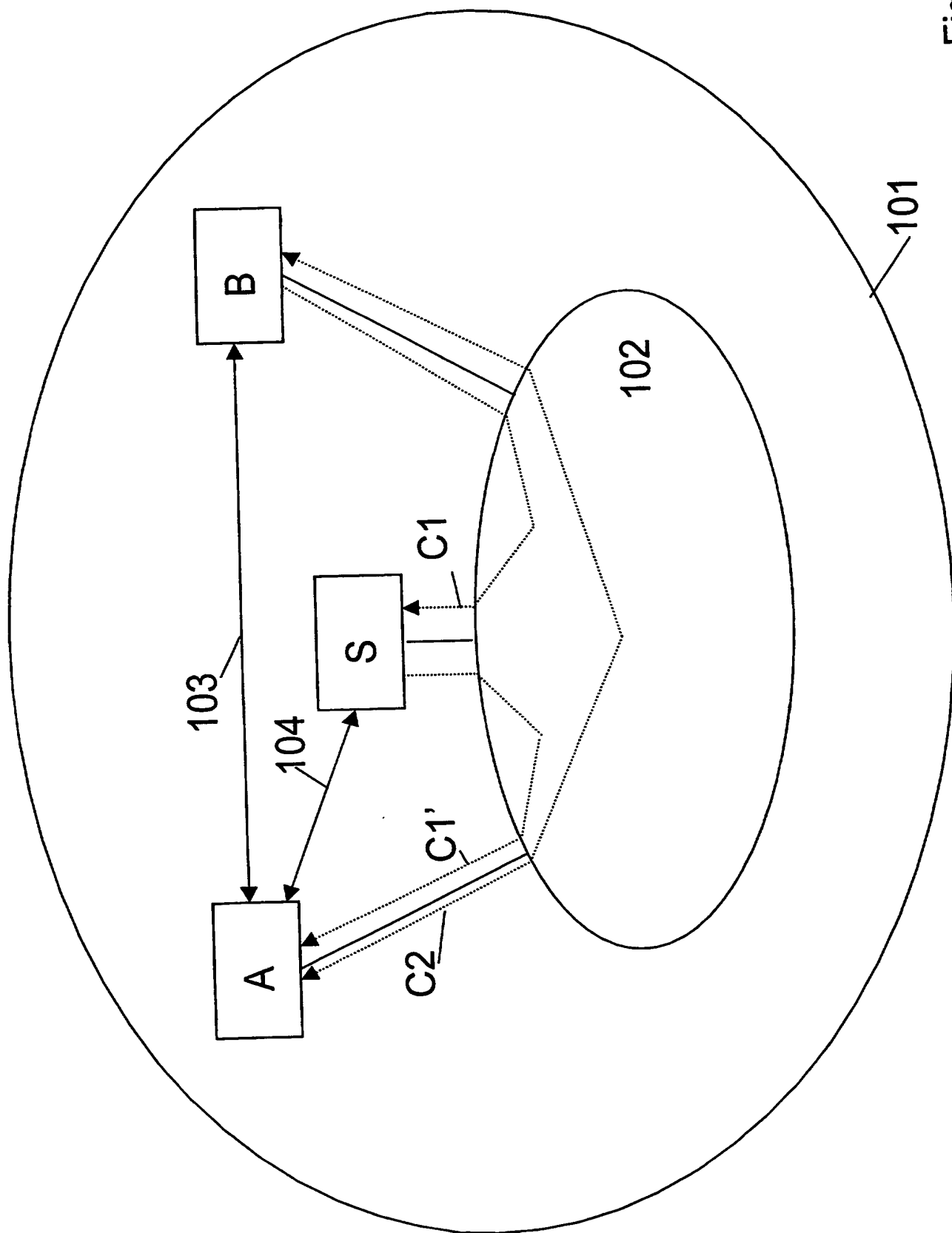
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Publ. Fig. 1

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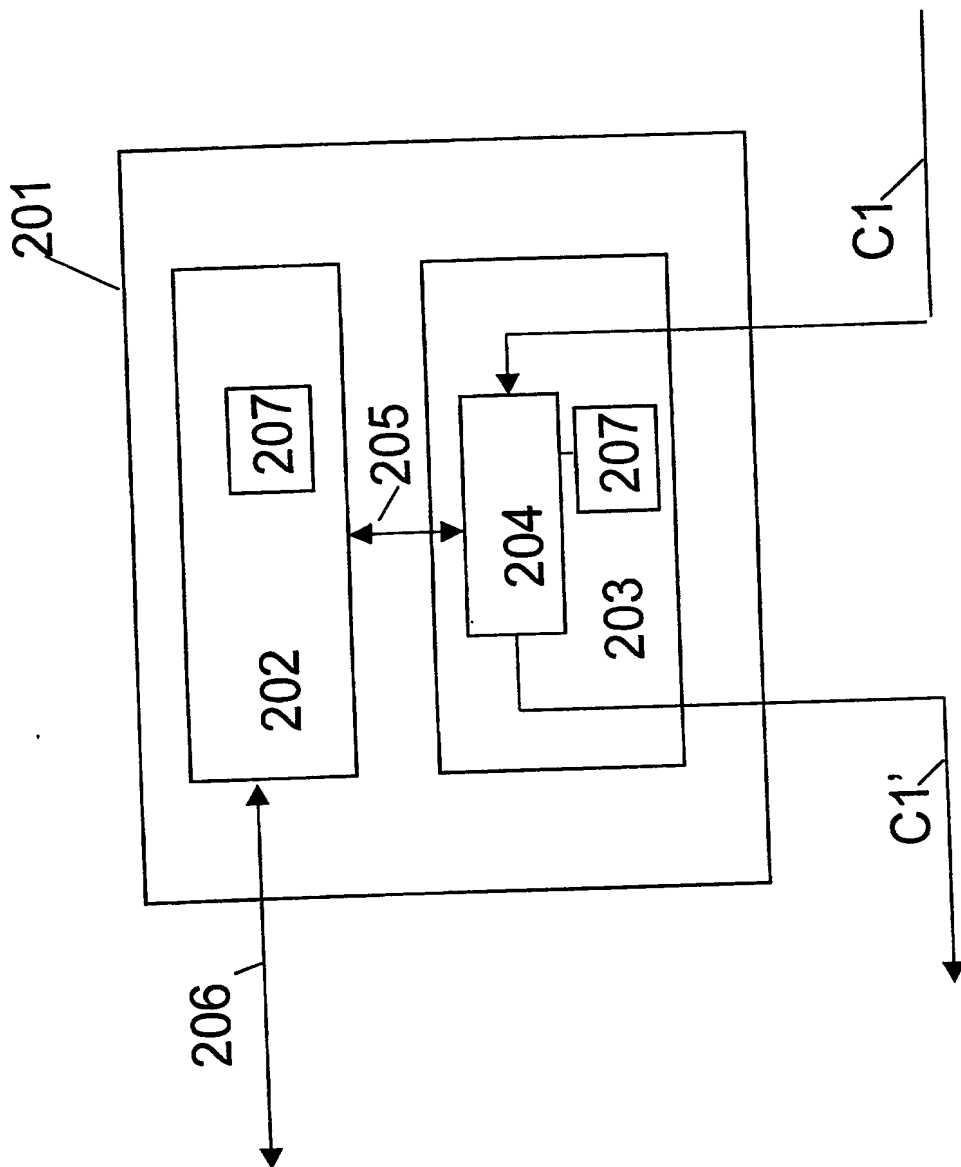
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Fig. 1



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Fig. 2



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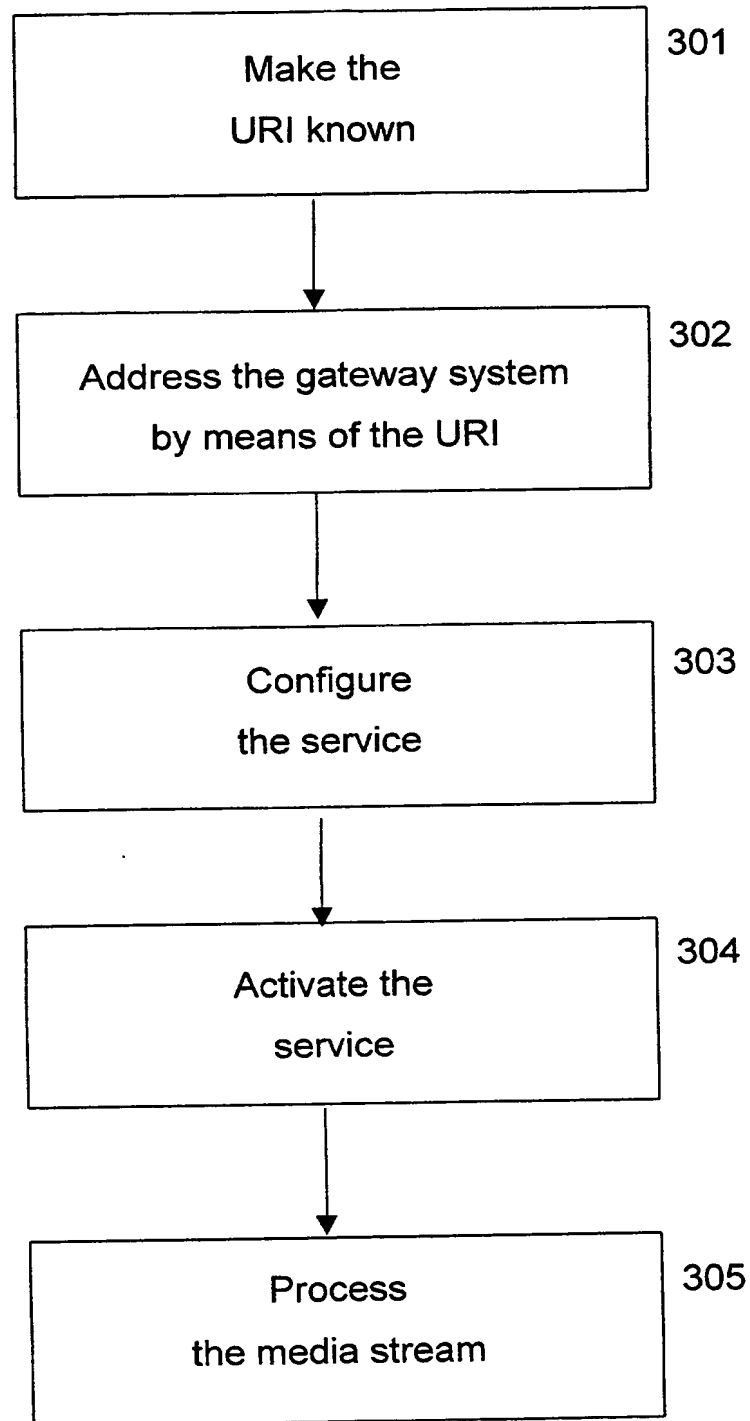


Fig. 3

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Fig. 4

